

**NEW SPECIES AND NEW SUBGENUS OF THE GENUS
COTASTEROMIMUS CHÛJÔ ET VOSS, 1960 (COLEOPTERA:
CURCULIONIDAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES**

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Summary. *Cotasteromimus* (*Cotasterorhinus* **subgen. n.**) *philippinensis* Legalov, **sp. n.** is described and illustrated from Mindanao and Luzon (Philippines). The new subgenus differs from the nominative subgenus in the presence of distinct teeth on the femora. The new species is similar to *Cotasteromimus squamiger* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985 but differs in the dentate femora, sparse and coarsely punctate pronotum, elytra in the apical quarter more strongly narrowed laterally and uniformly convex dorsally, and weakly rounded apex of the aedeagus. Distribution map for species of the genus *Cotasteromimus* is given also.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Molytinae, Cotasteromimini, new taxa, Mindanao, Luzon.

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Резюме. В статье описан *Cotasteromimus* (*Cotasterorhinus* **subgen. n.**) *philippinensis* Legalov, **sp. n.** с Минданао и Лусона (Филиппины). Новый подрод отличается от номинативного подрода зубцами на бедрах. Новый вид сходен с *Cotasteromimus squamiger* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985, но отличается бедрами с зубцами, реже и грубее пунктированной переднеспинкой, сильнее суженными и равномерно выпуклыми в апикальной четверти надкрыльями, а также слабо закругленной вершиной эдеагуса. Приводится распространение всех видов рода *Cotasteromimus*.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Cotasteromimini with four genera is distributed in East and Southeast Asia (Kojima & Ghani, 2005; Germann, 2013). Morimoto (1962) included it in the tribe Pissodini. The author considers Cotasteromimini as a separate tribe (Legalov, 2018). The genus *Cotasteromimus* Chûjô et Voss, 1960 includes two species from Japan, Korea and Taiwan (Chûjô & Voss, 1960; Morimoto & Miyakawa, 1985; Hong *et al.*, 2011) and a new species from Philippines (Fig. 5). In this paper, the new species and the new subgenus of the genus *Cotasteromimus* from Mindanao and Luzon are described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the ISEA – Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk). Descriptions, body measuring, and photographs, were performed using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology of weevil body is according to Lawrence *et al.* (2010).

TAXONOMY

Genus *Cotasteromimus* Chûjô et Voss, 1960

Subgenus *Cotasterorhinus* Legalov, subgen. n.

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/ccadf348-43c6-4540-ba8d-e6893ab99853>

Type species: *Cotasteromimus philippinensis* Legalov, sp. n., here designated.

DIAGNOSIS. Rostrum bended at base, separated by impression from head. Antennal scrobes oblique, directed ventrally. Eyes transverse. Antennal club tomentose. Antennomere 9 almost two times shorter than antennomeres 10 and 11 combined. Scutellum distinct. Elytra subparallel. Humeri distinct. Elytral stria 9 not merges with stria 10 near metacoxa. Prosternum with postocular lobes and without rostral channel bounded by carinae. Procoxal cavities narrowly separated. Sclerolepidia present. Abdominal process broadly truncate. Femora with large teeth. Metacoxae subglobular. Tarsomere 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed.

COMPARISON. Femora with or without teeth are a character of the genera in the tribe Cotasteromimini. The new taxon differs from the known species of the genus *Cotasteromimus* in the presence of distinct teeth on the femora, but it is very close to them; therefore, I describe a subgenus of this genus for it. *Cotasterorhinus* subgen. n. differs from *Cotasteromorphus* Kojima, 2005 with femoral teeth in the tarsomere 3 bilobed, large femoral teeth and distinct humeri.

REMARKS. *Cotasterorhinus* subgen. n. belongs to the tribe Cotasteromimini based on the prosternum without a rostral channel bounded by carinae, mandibles convergent, body convex, tarsomere 2 conical, metacoxae subglobular, abdominal process broadly truncate, procoxal cavities narrowly separated, rostrum separated by an impression from the head, and the sclerolepidia present.

ETYMOLOGY. Subgeneric name from the generic name "*Cotasteromimus*" and the Greek "rhinos" (nose). Gender masculine.

COMPOSITION. Type species.

Cotasteromimus (Cotasterorhinus) philippinensis Legalov, sp. n.

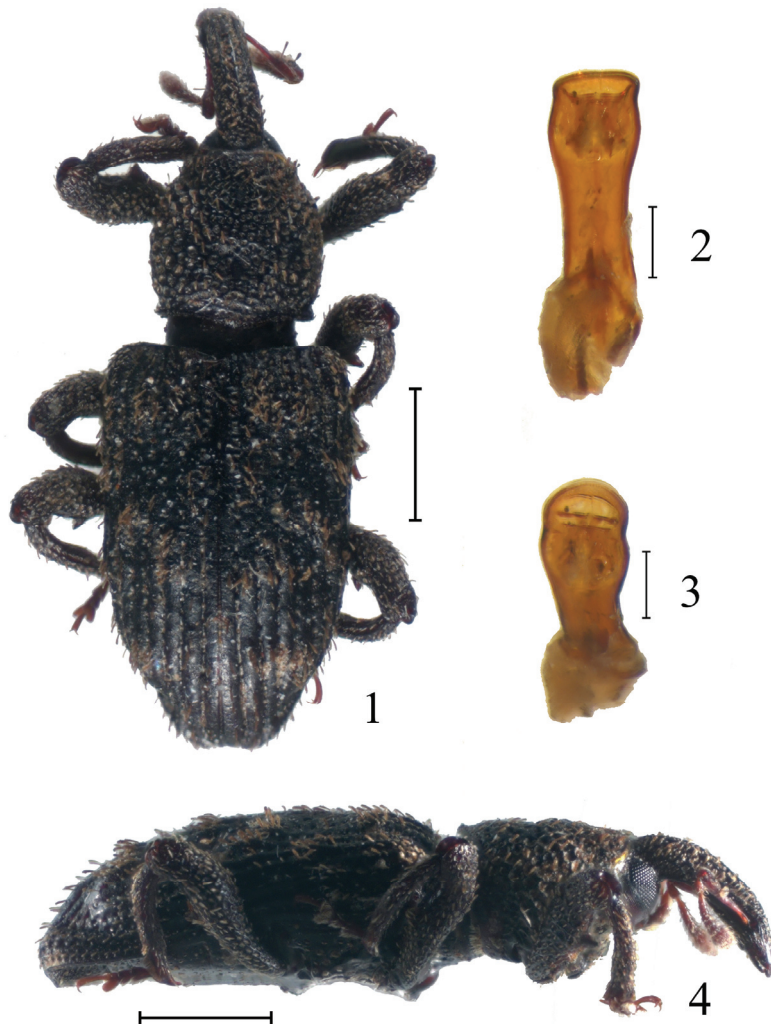
<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/7BB747FB-5E28-4A9A-9DF4-094108BF9EB2>

Figs 1–4

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂ (ISEA), **Philippines:** Mindanao, Zamboanga del Norte Prov., Gutalac, X 2016. Paratypes: **Philippines:** 4♂♂ (ISEA), 1♀ (ISEA), Mindanao, Bukidnon Prov., Kalatungan Mt., I 2017; 1♂ (ISEA), Mindanao, Bukidnon Prov., VIII 2015; 1♂ (ISEA), 1♀ (ISEA), Eastern Luzon, Sierra Madre Mtr., Quirino Prov., Disimungal, IX 2015.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length (without rostrum) 3.8–4.7 mm. Rostrum length 1.2–1.3 mm. Body black, covered with sparse narrow decumbent scales. Antennae, apices of tibiae and tarsi red-brown. Head spherical. Mandibles small. Rostrum bended at base, weakly curved from base to apex, narrowed to apex. Back of rostrum coarsely punctate, with three

longitudinal carinas. Eyes large, transverse, not protruding from contour of head. Forehead flat, longer than rostrum base width. Antennal scrobes oblique, directed ventrally, not reaching eye for one third of rostrum. Antennae long, inserted at apical third of rostrum. Antennomere 1 long, not reaching eyes. Antennomere 2 conical. Antennomere 3 long-conical, longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 conical, significantly shorter and slightly wider than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 6–8 short-conical. Antennomeres 7–8 weakly



Figs 1–4. *Cotasteromimus* (*Cotasterorhinus*) *philippinensis* **sp. n.** 1 – holotype, habitus, dorsal view; 2 – paratype, aedeagus, dorsal view; 3 – paratype, aedeagus frontal view; 4 – holotype, habitus, lateral view. Scale bar = 1.0 mm for Figs 1 and 4, 0.5 mm for Figs 2 and 3.

transverse. Antennal club distinct, tomentose. Antennomere 9 0.6 times as long as antennomeres 10 and 11 combined. Antennomere 10 shorter than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 slightly longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, slightly transverse. Disk flattened, sparsely and coarsely punctate. Distances between points narrower than diameter of points. Base angularly convex. Scutellum distinct. Elytra subparallel, narrowed at apical fourth laterally and uniformly convex dorsally. Humeri weak. Interstriae wide, slightly convex, almost smooth. Elytral striae distinct, with large and sparse points. Striae 9 not merge with striae 10 near metacoxa. Prosternum with postocular lobes. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum long. Precoxal portion longer than postcoxal portion. Procoxal cavities distinctly separated. Metanepisternum very narrow, with row of large points. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Metaventrite convex, punctate, slightly longer than length of metacoxal cavity. Metacoxal cavities widely separated. Abdomen flattened, sparsely punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 long, concave in middle. Ventrites 3 and 4 short, subequal in length. Ventrite 5 flat, longer than ventrites 3 and 4, with anal setae. Procoxae large, spherical. Femora and tibiae coarsely punctate. Femora weakly thickened, with large teeth. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus and two groups of setae at apex, with apical comb of setae oriented almost longitudinally along axis of tibia, without mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1–3 conical. Tarsomere 2 shorter than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, without teeth.

FEMALE. Body length (without rostrum) 4.5–4.7 mm. Rostrum length 1.1 mm. Rostrum more thicker. Precoxal portion of prosternum almost equal to postcoxal portion. Mesocoxae more separated. Ventrites 1 and 2 weakly concave, almost flattened. Ventrite 5 weakly convex.

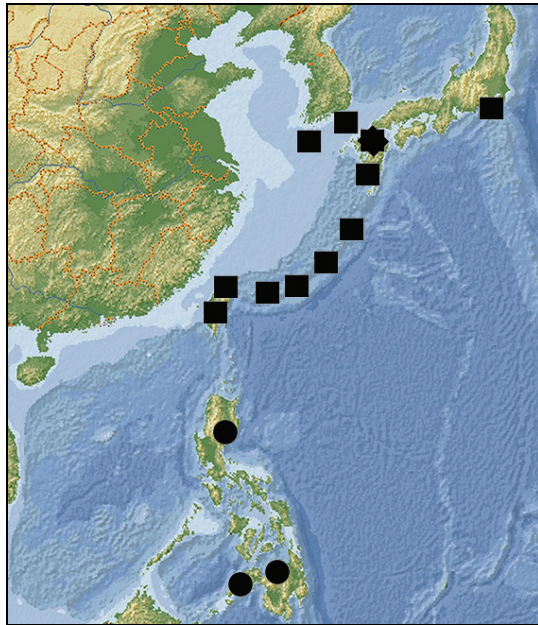


Fig. 5. Distribution of the genus *Cotasteromimus*: square – *C. (s. str.) squamiger* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985; circle – *C. (Cotasterorhinus) philippinensis* **sp. n.**; octagon – *C. (s. str.) morimotoi* Chûjô et Voss, 1960.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *C. squamiger* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985 but differs in the dentate femora, sparse and coarsely punctate pronotum, elytra in the apical quarter more strongly narrowed laterally and uniformly convex dorsally, and weakly rounded apex of the aedeagus. From *C. morimotoi* Chûjô et Voss, 1960 it differs in the dentate femora, narrower elytra with subparallel sides.

DISTRIBUTION. Philippines: Luzon, Mindanao (Fig. 5).

ETYMOLOGY. From name of the Philippines.

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